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The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung poses with the special envoy of the President of the Republic of Rwanda and his entourage after receiving them

TELEGRAMS

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings to **Siaka Probyn Stevens**, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, on the occasion of the latter's 70th birthday.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message to Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in reply to the latter's message actively supporting the participation of our country in the non-alignment movement and expressing firm solidarity with our people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of greetings from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea, in connection with the admission of our country to the non-alignment movement as its full member and sent a reply telegram to him.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, sent a message of greetings to the King of Malaysia, on the 18th anniversary of the independence of Malaysia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a message from **Souvanna Phouma** in reply to their message of greetings sent to Savang Vatthana, King of the Kingdom of Laos, Souphanouvong, President of the National Coalition Political Council of Laos, and Souvanna Phouma, Premier of the Provisional National Union Government of Laos, in connection with the decision of the PNUGL to sever diplomatic relations with south Korea, which was adopted at the instance of the NCPCL.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message of thanks from Samdech **Norodom Sihanouk**, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the NUFK, for the grand welcome and kind hospitality during his stay in our country.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the DPRK, received a message from Comrade **Nicolae Ceausescu**, General Secretary of Romanian Communist Party and President of the Romanian Socialist Republic, in reply to his message sent to the latter in connection with the big losses caused by a big flood in some areas of Romania.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **William Richard Tolbert**, President of the Republic of Liberia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the independence day of Liberia.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Carlos Andres Perez**, President of the Republic of Venezuela, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the independence day of Venezuela.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **El Hadj Ahmadou Ahidjo**, President of the United Republic of Cameroon, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the national holiday of the Cameroon people.

✦ The respected and beloved leader Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Arthur Chung**, President of the Guyana Cooperative Republic, in reply to the message of greetings sent in the name of himself and the Premier of the Administration Council to the President and Prime Minister of GCR on the independence day of Guyana.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** sent a message of greetings to the **Fourth Congress of the Mauritanian People's Party.**

Comrade KIM IL SUNG, the Respected and Beloved Leader, Receives Foreign Guests

Special Envoy of RR President and His Party

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 15 received the special envoy of the President of the Republic of Rwanda and the party of the special envoy on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were His Excellency Nsekalije Aloys, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation of Rwanda who is the special envoy of His Excellency Juvenal Habyalimana, President of the Republic of Rwanda, and his party.

Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, and Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, were on hand.

Also present was Nyandwi Tharcisse, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Rwanda to the DPRK.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung cordially met the guests and had a talk with them in a friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the special envoy of the President courteously conveyed a personal letter and warm greetings of His Excellency President Juvenal Habyalimana to the great leader.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked the special envoy to convey his friendly greetings to His Excellency President, and spoke about further strengthening and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Rwanda.

The special envoy of the President courteously conveyed a gift of best wishes from His Excellency President Juvenal Habyalimana to the great leader.

ADPR Military Delegation

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 15 received the military delegation of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic on a visit to our country.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Major Moussouni Belkacem, Commander of the Air Force of the Algerian National People's Army.

Comrade O Jin U, Chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, and Lieutenant General O Guk Ryol, Commander of the Air Force of the KPA, were on hand.

Also present was Hahyan Abdelmazid, Charge d'Affaires ad interim of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to the DPRK.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a talk with the delegation in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, warmly welcoming the delegation's visit to our country and expressing thanks to the guests for having attended the celebrations of the 27th anniversary of the founding of the Republic.

Head of the delegation courteously conveyed the fraternal greetings of His Excellency Houari Boumedienne, President of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, to the great leader.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey his friendly greetings to His Excellency President Houari Boumedienne.

The delegation presented a gift of best wishes to the great leader.

After the reception the great leader posed for a photograph with the delegation.

Member of Political Bureau of Central Committee of Sri Lanka Freedom Party and Deputy General Secretary of Its Central Committee

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, received on September 21 Sumathi Pala Jayawardene, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party and Deputy General Secretary of its Central Committee, on a visit to our country.

Comrade Ryu Jang Sik and personage concerned Kim Yong Sun were on hand.

On the occasion the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly welcomed the visit of the guest to our country and had a talk with him in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

On the occasion the guest courteously conveyed to the great leader the warm greetings of Her Excellency Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike, Prime Minister of the Republic of Sri Lanka and Chairman of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, and of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party members and the entire Sri Lanka people.

The great leader expressed thanks for this and asked him to convey friendly greetings to Chairman Sirima R.D. Bandaranaike and to the Sri Lanka Freedom Party members and the entire Sri Lanka people.

The guest reverentially wished the great leader good health and a long life and presented him with a gift carrying best wishes.

CSR Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Our Country

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on September 16 granted an audience to Josef Grosser, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic to our country, who paid a farewell visit prior to his return home at the recall of his country, and his wife.

Ho Dam, Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister, was present.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung had a conversation with the ambassador in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Central Committee of the WPK, Central People's Committee and Administration Council of the DPRK Send Congratulatory Message

to Workers, Farmers and All Other Working People Who Fulfilled Six-Year Plan Ahead of Schedule

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Central People's Committee and Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent on September 23 a congratulatory message to the workers, farmers, working intellectuals and all other working people who fulfilled the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule just before the 30th birthday of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea by fully displaying mass heroism and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance under the uplifted red banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The message said that our working class and all other working people displayed to the fullest extent their loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung by carrying out a year and four months ahead of the set time the magnificent programme of the Six-Year Plan put forward by the Fifth Party Congress.

It was pointed out in the message that during the period of the past four years and eight months the industrial and agricultural production developed by leaps and bounds, a proud success was achieved in the fulfilment of the three-major tasks of technical revolution, the material and cultural standards of the people were further raised and the socialist national culture blossomed out resplendently.

The message stressed that as a result of the pre-schedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, our political and economic might grew beyond comparison, our revolutionary base was reinforced impregnably and our Party and people became able to fight more staunchly for the complete victory of socialism and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The message dwelt on the task to be carried out by all the working people—task of victoriously hitting in the near future the ten major perspective targets of the socialist economic construction indicated by the great leader by giving full scope to their revolutionary enthusiasm and vigour on all fronts of the socialist construction as they did to accomplish the feats in the life-and-death, loyalty campaign for preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

EDITORIAL

GREAT VICTORY, HISTORIC EVENT

A proud, happy news of the great victory instantly spread over the whole country like the boom to find immense response at a time when it was seething with the all-out charge of loyalty in the struggle to make the 30th founding anniversary of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea shine as a grand festival of victors.

Our heroic working class and other working people creditably fulfilled 16 months ahead of schedule the magnificent tasks of the Six-Year Plan advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Party Congress, and thus had the honour to send a glorious report to the great leader and the Party Centre in token of their loyalty.

Such a proud success as the preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan means that our Party and people have reached another eminence in the building of socialism and communism under the wise guidance of the great leader. It is a remarkable event that will go down in the history of our country and a brilliant victory through which Chollima Korea has fully displayed its might.

Our heroic working class made uninterrupted advance and brought about continuous innovation in socialist construction by displaying their strong fighting will and enthusiasm. This resulted in developing the Juche-based socialist industry at an unusually high tempo and triumphantly achieving the major goals specified in the Six-Year Plan.

During the Plan period the Party's policy of building the Juche industry was thoroughly carried out. As a result, the Juche character was strengthened as never before in our industry, its inner structures were perfected further still and it was firmly equipped with up-to-date technology. In a word, ours developed into an independent modern industry relying invariably upon the raw material bases at home—a Juche-based socialist industry mighty enough to produce anything, if we want to.

The three major tasks of technical revolution—the main target of the Six-Year Plan—were vigorously pushed ahead. Consequently, our engineering industry made development by leaps and bounds. All branches of our national economy including extractive and metal industries were firmly equipped with modern technology. The comprehensive mechanization, semi-automation, automation and remote control were extensively introduced in production processes, and a great progress was made in carrying out the task put forward at the Fifth Party Congress, task of freeing the toiling masses from backbreaking labour.

Epochal changes took place in agriculture.

Under the rays shed by the great rural theses our agriculture made rapid development every year, unaffected by the world-wide agricultural crisis and food crisis. Last year the goal of seven million tons of grain production was attained two years earlier than envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. A bigger harvest than that is expected this year.

With the fulfilment of the major tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in the rural theses, the material and technical foundations of rural economy was markedly strengthened, and our agriculture steadily entered a new stage of the full-scale modernization and industrialization.

Fresh changes were effected in the people's material and cultural well-being and in the building of socialist, national culture.

In fact, our people did a great deal of work, devoting their wisdom and skill to the fruitful struggle for the implementation of the magnificent tasks of socialist construction. A monument of loyalty was thus built and a great victory won.

The proud victory is a powerful demonstration of the steel-strong unity and cohesion of our Party and people who are rallied closely as one around the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is an undeniable evidence of the superiority of our socialist system established by the leader and its inexhaustible vitality and is a manifestation of the revolutionary stamina of Chollima Korea advancing ambitiously through the speed campaign under the banner aiming at making the Juche idea sweep the whole society.

The great victory today forms a turning-point in speeding up our people's grand onward movement toward socialism and communism and constitutes a reliable guarantee for impregnably reinforcing the revolutionary base of the northern half of the Republic and hastening the independent reunification of the country.

The successful preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan furnishes another convincing proof of the validity and invincible vitality of our Party's line of building an independent, national economy.

During the Plan period our socialist independent national economy with its solid foundations continued to develop at a high rate and its might further increased without being affected by the economic convulsion that swept the capitalist world.

What was more, a giant stride of progress was made in the struggle to capture the material fortress lying on the way to socialism and communism and a firm foundation was laid to attain the ten major perspective goals of economic construction with confidence.

The present victory we achieved by making continuous advance at a high tempo without a moment standstill or stagnation affords another irrefragable proof of the correctness and vitality of the creative economic theory of the great leader—theory that an incessant, high rate growth of production is made possible under socialism, whatever large scale the economy may have.

The great victory achieved by capturing the eminence of the Six-Year Plan ahead of the set time powerfully demonstrated to the world the revolutionary mettle of heroic Korea. It is a brilliant fruition of the illustrious and seasoned guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, who has always led our revolution to one victory after another by conducting energetic activities, denying himself sleep and rest.

In order to hit the targets specified in the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule the great leader put forward revolutionary lines one after another in conformity with the requirements of our revolution kept in a sustained, in-depth development and of the prevailing situation, thereby invariably steering our socialist construction toward innovation and upswing.

He kindled afresh the flame of technical innovation among the workers of Huichon in the initial stage of our people's struggle for fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan and saw to it that the flame spread all over the country like a wildfire. Thus he stood in the breach in the battle to carry out three major tasks of the technical revolution—the main target of the Six-Year Plan. And at each stage of the revolutionary development he elucidated the tasks and ways to carry them out in all fields of the national economy and in each locality, visited in person different parts of the country and gave energetic guidance on all the fronts of socialist construction.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Holding high the three red banners of ideological, technical and cultural revolutions, our Party actively enlisted the wisdom and creative initiative of all our working people and brought their revolutionary spirit of self-reliance into full play, thus achieving tremendous successes in the building of socialism."

The great leader made certain that the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, were pushed ahead even more vigorously in all domains throughout the Six-Year Plan period.

For this purpose he personally initiated the unique three revolution-team movement and took the drastic measure to organize the three revolution teams with the hard core elements of the Party and young intellectuals who were equipped firmly with the Juche idea and send them to various fields of the socialist construction.

Our struggle to fulfil the Six-Year Plan definitely ahead of the set time entered a new stage when the great leader announced the magnificent program of great socialist construction at the historic 8th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party.

The great leader gave an instruction to fight a battle for the great socialist construction at a time when the capitalist world was sinking deeper into the quagmire of political and economic crisis and particularly when the US imperialists occupying south Korea and their stooges became more desperate than ever in their manœuvres for prolonged split of the nation and provocation of a new war. It was a big revolutionary offensive battle to cope with the prevailing situation, and made the whole country seethe with the all-out charge in the labour efforts for the earliest, preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

Our Party took radical measures to strengthen its guidance in the building of socialism when a decisive moment came in the struggle to carry out the Six-Year Plan ahead of the set time. According to a bold and revolutionary plan our Party aroused the whole country to the "70-day battle" to be fought as a speed campaign and powerfully called on the whole Party and all the people to launch an all-out charge. As a result, great innovation was effected and gigantic strides were made on the five fronts of the socialist construction. This served as a decisive factor in fulfiling the huge Six-Year Plan, ahead of schedule, before the 30th birthday of the Party.

The great victory will enable us to celebrate it as a grand festival of honourable victors atop the eminence of the Six-Year Plan. It is the brilliant victory of the wise leadership of the great leader and is precious fruits borne by the indomitable revolutionary stamina and revolutionary spirit of self-reliance of the Party members and working people who are boundlessly loyal to the great leader and the glorious Party.

Now our working people regard it as an honour and pride due victors to have reached the goals of the Six-Year Plan earlier than scheduled. They are not content with what they achieved but are filled with a determination to make uninterrupted advance and effect continuous innovation so as to triumphantly attain the ten major perspective goals of socialist economic construction in the near future and thus make a fresh upswing in the building of socialism and communism.

GREAT VICTORY THROWING LUSTRE ON THE 30TH BIRTHDAY OF OUR PARTY

On the Preschedule Fulfilment of the Six-Year (1971-1976) Plan for the Development of the National Economy of the DPRK

Report of the Central Statistical Board of the DPRK

A great, world-startling change has taken place in the socialist construction of our country in this significant year, with the approach of the auspicious revolutionary holiday, the 30th anniversary of the founding of the glorious Workers' Party of Korea.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party and people scaled another high eminence on their way of advance toward socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"We must bring about a new great upswing in the revolution and construction to make this significant year the most shining year in the history of our Party and our people. 'Let us meet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea with high political zeal and shining labour achievements!' — this is the Party's call and militant slogan for this year."

A vigorous drive to fulfil the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule, before the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Party, has been waged in our country following the revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction, under the red banner of three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the great leader, and it has been crowned with a shining victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, on the basis of a scientific analysis of the law-governed demand of the building of socialism and communism and the prevailing internal and external situation, initiated the three-revolution team movement to further develop in depth the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and has wisely led it. And he put forward the revolutionary policy of grand socialist construction and roused the whole Party and entire people to a gigantic struggle for its implementation. The development of the three revolutions in depth and the struggle for grand socialist construction have given a full scope to the revolutionary enthusiasm and creative ingenuity and talents of the masses and kept the whole country aboil in a new revolutionary upsurge.

Our heroic working class and working people of other sections turned out in an allout charge for fulfilling the Six-Year Plan ahead of the set time, before the 30th birthday of the Party, with ardent loyalty to the fatherly leader and displayed the indomitable fighting spirit, the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and inexhaustible creativeness. The entire working people fought with the unshaken faith that it is their honour to live or to die on the road of fulfilling the teachings of the great leader and the Party policies, thereby effecting innovations, working miracles and performing heroic feats everywhere.

In this strong tide of the revolutionary upsurge, a new Chollima speed was created and this year production and construction have progressed at an extraordinary speed surpassing it.

Our socialist independent national economy with the Juche-based industry as its backbone was a firm material guarantee for developing the nation's economy constantly at a high rate, not being affected by the economic crisis sweeping the capitalist world today and any international economic upheaval, and for making the national defences impregnable and lifting the people's living to higher standards, while energetically pushing ahead with the gigantic struggle for grand socialist construction.

The great driving force of the politico-ideological and material foundations of our society which have been further consolidated under the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung resulted in a continuous big leap and great innovation in socialist construction. A great number of factories and enterprises have achieved astounding successes by fulfilling the huge tasks of the Six-Year Plan one year and a half or two years ahead of schedule.

By the end of August this year 5,126 factories and enterprises successfully carried out their commitments under the Six-Year Plan and made reports to the fatherly leader in token of their loyalty to him. They include the Supung Power Plant, Pyongyang Thermal Power Plant, the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex, the Sinchang, Hakpo and Kowon Coal Mines and the Komdok, Sangnong and Musan Mines, the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex, the Songjin Steel Works, the Munpyong Smeltery, the Huichon Machine-tool Plant, the Kusong Machine-tool Plant, the Mangyongdae Machine-tool Plant, the Sungri Automobile Combine, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the Ryongsong Machine Plant, the Rakwon Machine Plant, the Taean Electrical Machinery Plant, the Hungnam Fertilizer Complex, the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the February 8 Cement Factory, the Rimyongsu Forestry Station, the Pyongyang Textile Combine, the Sinuiju Textile Mill, the Songyo Knitwear Mill, the Sinuiju Shoe-making Factory, the Changsong County Local Industrial Combine, the Yangdok County Local Industrial Combine, the Hoeryong County Local Industrial Combine, the Sinpo Fisheries Office, the Chongjin Fisheries Office, the Metal Plant Construction Office, the Chemical Equipment Assembling Complex, the Hochon Geological Prospecting Corps, the Chunggang Geological Prospecting Corps and the Nampo Auto-Transport Corps.

Thus the Six-Year Plan for the Development of the National Economy, a grand program of socialist construction proposed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the Fifth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea, was victoriously fulfilled ahead of schedule.

During the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, our socialist Juche-based industry has made a rapid development.

In the industrial domain, the Six-Year Plan was carried out in the gross output value one year and four months earlier than the set time.

As of the end of August this year, the annual gross industrial output value was 2.2 times that in 1970, of which the production of the means of production was up 2.3 times and that of consumer goods 2.1 times.

In the past four years and eight months, the average annual rate of growth of industrial production reached 18.4 per cent, much higher than the 14 per cent envisaged in the Six-Year Plan. This year in particular, the industrial production showed a 25 per cent increase above last year.

This indicates that our industry continues to develop at an extraordinary rate as required by the great Chollima Movement and the speed campaign, its embodiment.

A shining victory was achieved in the drive to beat the major targets of the Six-Year Plan.

By the end of August this year the targets of electric power, coal and chemical fertilizers envisaged in the Six-Year Plan had been hit, the textile target had been beaten nearly two years ahead of the set time and the target of aquatic products one year and a half earlier than scheduled.

The Six-Year Plan targets of steel and cement will be hit in terms of production capacity by October 10 this year.

Thus, our country has reached a new, high level in the production of manufactured goods which are of decisive significance in the development of the productive forces and the enhancement of the people's living standards.

The growth of the annual output of major manufactured goods as of the end of August this year is as follows:

Indices	Rate of fulfilment of the production goal set for 1976 (per cent)	Growth compared with 1970 (times)
Electric power	102	1.7
Coal	101	1.8
Pig iron and granulated iron	92	1.7
Steel	86	1.5
Chemical fertilizers	109	2
Vinalon	114	3.6
Vinyl chloride	108	3.3
Machine tools	111	2.4
Tractors	101	8.7
Lorries	103	2.4
Cement	91	1.7
Textiles	116	1.8
Underwear	105	1.5
Sweaters and jackets	268	5.6
Shoes	115	2.2
Aquatic products	104	1.5
Foodstuff output value	102	2.4
Output value of daily necessaries	113	2

The heavy and light industrial bases have been expanded beyond comparison and qualitative changes have taken place in the inner structure and technical equipment of industry, and its Juche character has been further strengthened.

In the period from 1971 to the end of August 1975, 1,055 modern factories and a large number of workshops were built and put into operation in the industrial domain: The second-stage project of the Pukchang Thermal Power Plant, the first-stage project of the Sodusu Power Station and the projects of the Unggi Thermal Power Plant, the Unhung Mine, the Pujon Mine, the Tokhyon Mine, the Toksong Coal Mine and the Sochang Coal Mine were completed. The large furnace, the continuous sintering furnace, the Nos. 3 and 4 coking batteries were installed in the Kim Chaek Iron Works. The construction of April 13 Iron Works, the reduced pellet shop of the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Works, the No. 3 steel shop of the Songjin Steel Works and the No. 2 steel shop of the Kangson Steel Works were likewise brought to completion. The large kiln was built in the February 8 Cement Factory. The project of Puraesan Cement Factory, the expansion project of the production capacity of vinalon and vinyl chloride of the February 8 Vinalon Complex, the projects of the Sungri Chemical Plant, phosphatic fertilizer factories with a total capacity of one million tons, the Kumsong Tractor Plant, the October 30 Bearing Factory, the Sariwon Textile Mill, the September Textile Mill, the knitwear mills of Pyongyang, Sinuiju, Wonsan and Hamhung, the Pyongyang Leather Shoe-making Factory, the Pyongyang Vinyl Chloride Shoe-making Factory, 10 large refrigerating plants and cornstarch factories of the provinces were completed.

With the reconstruction and expansion of factories and enterprises and the construction of many new factories, the inner structure of the industrial branches has been further perfected. The raw material, fuel and power bases of industry have been expanded and consolidated qualitatively so that our industry can develop relying more firmly on the raw material, fuel and power resources at home.

A big technical progress has been made in the industrial domain through the struggle for carrying out the three major tasks of technical revolution set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party.

A leaping advance has been made, above all, in the engineering industry, the basis of the technical revolution.

In the period from 1971 to August 1975, the engineering industry grew 2.4 times, of which heavy machine industry 2.2 times, machine tool industry 2.6 times and farm machine production 3.6 times, and over 70 electronic instrument and element factories were built to mass-produce automation elements.

Our engineering industry satisfactorily produced the equipment of modern plants including metallurgical and chemical plants and various kinds of machinery and equipment necessary for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution. Moreover, it successfully turned out 300-h.p. bulldozers, 10-cubic metre excavators, 2,500-h.p. medium-speed engines, 3,000-h.p. high-speed engines, 50,000 kw generators, 200,000 kva transformers, 2,500-h.p. diesel locomotives, 100-ton trucks, 18-metre turning lathes, 20-metre lathes and 20,000-ton cargo ships.

In the industrial domain, mechanization of the toilsome and labour consuming work has been energetically carried out and semi-automation, automation and remote control have been widely introduced into production processes.

The Party's policy of replacing the existing mining equipment by large, modern and high-speed ones and diversifying the means of transport has been successfully carried through in the extractive industries, with the result that the level of comprehensive mechanization of ore and coal cutting and carriage has been markedly raised. Mechanization has been effected in nearly all the production processes from tunnelling to coal cutting and carriage particularly in such bituminous coal mines as the Anju Coal Mining Complex, the Hakpo Coal Mine and the Aoji Coal Mine.

Production processes have been automated by industrial television and remote control at sifting centres, blast furnaces, open hearths, electric furnaces, revolving furnaces for granulated iron and reduced pellet furnaces in the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex, the Kangson Steel Complex and many other iron works and steel plants.

In the domain of chemical industry, remarkable successes have been made in alleviating the toilsome labour of the workers and removing their heat-affected and other harmful labour. For instance, the vinalon production processes have been completely automated at the February 8 Vinalon Complex and all the health-hazardous processes modernized at the Chongjin Chemical Fibre Mill to remove the harmful working conditions.

At the February 8, the Haeju, the Sunghori and the Chonnaeri Cement Factories and many other industrial establishments in the building-materials industry, industrial television has been introduced into the kilns, automation and remote control introduced into the installations and a command system of production by wireless communication has been established.

A great many factories and enterprises have extensively carried out technical reconstruction for mechanizing and automating the boilers and other heat equipment and modernizing the production processes and removing dust and harmful gas.

As a result, in the industrial domain, the difference between heavy and light work has been markedly narrowed down, heat-affected and other harmful labour has been eliminated in the main and the technical foundation of our industry as a whole has been remarkably solidified.

Now our industry has come to display on a fuller scale its great potential as an independent, modern industry, and has laid a solid foundation for beating the ten major perspective targets of socialist economic construction.

An epochal turn was witnessed in the development of the rural economy in the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan.

With the production of more than 7 million tons of grain in 1974, the grain height of the Six-Year Plan was scaled two years ahead of schedule in our socialist rural economy.

As for grain production, a rare bumper crop, bigger than the last year's harvest, is expected this year.

Consequent upon the extensive introduction of advanced farming technique and further development of the intensive farming method, the per *chongbo* (one *chongbo* approximates one hectare) harvest of grain hit the height of 5.9 tons in paddy rice and 5 tons in maize last year.

Along with grain production, animal husbandry, fruit-growing, sericulture and all other domains of the rural economy have made a fast progress. In 1974, the output jumped 1.4 times in meat, 1.8 times in eggs, 2.2 times in cocoons, 1.5 times in fruits and 1.4 times in vegetables respectively as compared with the 1970 figures.

The leaping growth in the output of grain and other farm produce is a shining victory of our Party's agricultural policy and the Juche-based farming method advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

With the powerful support of socialist industry, the material and technical foundations of the rural economy have been solidified and the rural technical revolution has made a successful progress.

In the four years and a half from 1971 to the end of June 1975, the acreage of the reclaimed tideland has doubled; 203,000 *chongbo* of land has been readjusted and the fruit farms have been expanded still further to reach 300,000 *chongbo* in total acreage.

In the same period, the state built for the co-operative farms a large number of production establishments including more than 7,390 thrashing grounds, 37,500 maize stores, 12,850 storehouses, 2,115 hot-houses, 11,070 animal sheds and 6,650 drying grounds.

In the meantime, the Pyongyang Pig Factory with an annual production capacity of 10,000 tons was built, modern pig factories vast in scale took shape in Kangso, Sariwon, Wiwon, Anju, Nampo, Kosan and Haeju, the Chongjin Chicken Factory, the Hungsang Chicken Factory, the Kwangpo Duck Factory and the Ryongje Duck Factory were expanded on a large scale and upwards of 30 local chicken factories and duck factories erected.

As for the rural technical revolution, with irrigation and electrification having been carried out, their successes were further expanded and consolidated and main efforts were directed to the mechanization and chemicalization of agriculture.

During the plan period 45 reservoirs and 3,872 water pumping and drainage stations were additionally consiructed and the acreage of irrigated non-paddy fields was expanded 1.9 times, of which the acreage under water-sprinkling system 3.4 times.

A decisive advance was made in the comprehensive mechanization of agriculture, the main task of our rural technical revolution at present.

At the end of June this year, the number of the tractors serving agriculture was 3.6 times and that of the trucks 2.5 times the figures at the end of 1970.

During the same period, the number of the trailing vehicles leaped 2.1 times, trailing shares 1.8 times, weeding machines 2.7 times, and fertilizer sprayers 1.7 times, harvesters 8.3 times and rice thrashing combines 2.1 times and 30,000 new rice-transplanting machines found their way to the countryside.

Follow data on the mechanization level of major categories of farm work:

Categories of work	1970 (per cent)	1974-1975 (per cent)
Tillage of paddy and non-paddy fields	61	100
Rice-transplanting	0	92
Weeding	12	55
Harvesting	8	66
Thrashing	87	100
Fodder crushing	78	100
Transport	59	100

The turn in the mechanization of agriculture shows that the historical three major tasks of the technical revolution for narrowing the differences between agricultural and industrial labour and freeing the peasants from tough work are being successfully carried out.

In the farming season this year, the quantity of chemical fertilizers applied showed a two-fold increase compared with 1970 to exceed one ton per *chongbo*, and the proportion of phosphatic and potash fertilizers rose considerably in the composition of the fertilizers of three elements—nitrogenous, phosphatic and potash.

Thus, the major tasks of the rural technical revolution set forth in "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", the great agricultural programme of our Party, have been fulfilled, and our country has definitely entered today into a new stage of full-scale modernization and industrialization of agriculture.

Transport has developed still further to cope with the growth of industrial and agricultural production.

During the plan period, railway freight traffic has shown a rise of 1.7 times.

The electrification of railways has grown in scope. New sections extending more than 160 kilometres have been electrified, and diesel traction has been introduced on the Pyongyang-Kaesong and Pyongyang-Haeju lines and some railway sections on the eastern coast. What is more, new railway lines have been laid in sections of 420 kilometres including the Namsinuiju-Tokhyon and Unpa-Cholgwang sections.

The number of railway rolling stocks such as electric locomotives, diesel engines and wagons has further increased and locomotive yards of Pyongyang, Hamhung and Chongjin have been reconstructed and expanded, the light rails have been replaced with heavy rails in sections extending over 1,070 kilometres.

The loading and unloading facilities at the railway stations and on the industrial railways have expanded 1.9 times, with the result that the mechanization level of loading and unloading operations has risen markedly.

The organization of transport has become further rationalized with the wide introduction of the concentrated transport system and other measures in railway transport, and joint transport of railways and other means of transport has been strengthened.

In the plan period, the auto freight traffic has gone up 1.8 times and shipping freight traffic 1.7 times. Especially, the reconstruction and expansion of Nampo, Hungnam, Chongjin and other ports have lifted the freight traffic capacity of the trade ports 2.6 times.

Along the line of three ways of transport indicated by the great leader, the transport systems by pipelines, cableways and belt conveyers have been widely introduced in various branches of the national economy, which includes the construction of large-scale Musan-Chongjin pipeline for transporting concentrated ores, the large-scale long-distance belt conveyer line at the Unryul Mine, and modern cableways. The extensive introduction of the three-ways-of-transport system has paved the way for easing the strain on transport more satisfactorily.

The program tasks of the Six-Year Plan have been successfully carried out in the improvement of the people's living standards, too.

The national income in 1974 was 1.7 times the 1970 figure.

The income of the working people has risen higher and particularly the average monetary income of the cooperative farmers per household worked out at 2,360 *won* already in 1974, far surpassing the 1,800 *won* mark envisaged in the Six-Year Plan, consequent upon the consolidation of the economic foundation of the cooperative farms and radical growth of agricultural production.

Under the wise leadership of the fatherly leader and his warm care, historical measures were taken in enhancing the people's living standards during the Six-Year Plan period.

With the complete abolition of the taxation, a legacy of old society, ours became the first, tax-free country in the world and our people have been freed from all tax burdens for good. In the wake of a series of price cuts, the prices of all manufactured goods were sharply reduced last year, with the result that the prices of consumer goods dropped by an average of 30 per cent. And the state paid year-end special bonuses twice to the working people.

The spendings on social and cultural measures in 1974 climbed 1.5 times as against the 1970 figure. Besides, the working people enjoyed enormous additional benefits.

As a result, in the four years from 1971 to 1974, the real income per household of the factory and office workers rose 1.5 times and that of the farmers 1.6 times and the gap between the living standards of the factory and office workers and the farmers has become markedly narrower.

With the fast increase of the production of mass consumption goods and the growth of the purchase power of the working people, the retail turnover in 1974 went up more than 1.8 times compared with 1970.

In this, the supplies of major items of consumer goods increased 2 times in high-quality textiles, 1.9 times in clothes, 5.3 times in sweaters and jackets, 1.4 times in underwear, 2 times in shoes, 1.8 times in cooking oil, 2.8 times in confectionery, 1.7 times in meat, 2 times in eggs, and 1.3 times in fishes. Especially, in the supplies of foodstuffs, processed meat jumped 3.6 times, processed aquatic products 3.5 times, processed vegetables 1.6 times, refrigerators and washing machines for domestic use, electric rice cooking pots and other modern kitchen appliances were produced and supplied in large quantities, which helped considerably lessen the household chores of the women.

The introduction of bus services to the rural villages has been completed and the water supply works in the rural districts was carried out at 87 per cent by the end of August this year. They are of great importance in eliminating the differences in the living conditions of the urban and rural dwellers.

During the plan period modern houses for hundreds of thousands of families were constructed in the towns and villages and provided to working people.

In Pyongyang, the capital of revolution, the grand and modern Pipa Street, Sangwon Street and Rakwon Street made their appearance and the Korean Revolution Museum, the Museum of Victorious Fatherland Liberation War, the No. 2 building of the Kim Il Sung University, the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium, the People's Palace of Culture, the House of the Korean People's Army, the Pyongyang Metro and many other grand monumental edifices were constructed. And such local towns as Sariwon, Huichon, Nampo, Kaesong, Chongjin, Hamhung, Sinuiju, Wonsan, Haeju and Anju were reconstructed into modern cities and the county seats, workers' settlements and rural villages were built up more beautifully.

In the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan, in the domain of public health, the number of the hospitals increased 2.8 times and their beds 1.4 times and the work of developing the rural *ri* clinics into hospitals was completed to further improve medical assistance to the working people.

A vast success has been witnessed in the cultural revolution as well.

The universal compulsory 11-year education, the most advanced people's education system provided by the fatherly leader, has been enforced on full scale this year.

During the Six-Year Plan period, the number of colleges and universities and higher technical schools further increased and 523,000 new technicians and specialists were trained, with the result that the task for training a large army of intellectuals one million strong set forth by the Fifth Congress of the Party was successfully fulfilled by the end of August this year.

In accordance with the great leader's Juche-based idea of literary and art and under his wise leadership, revolutionary operas "Sea of Blood" and "The Flower Girl" based on the immortal classic masterpieces of the same titles and three other monumental revolutionary operas and 876 works of film art and thousands of revolutionary artistic works were created.

With the fulfilment of the grand program of the Six-Year Plan, our people have made an epochal advance in the struggle for the fulfilment of the three major tasks of technical revolution and the complete victory of socialism, and our revolutionary base has been further consolidated as firm as a bedrock, politically, economically and militarily.

All the achievements made in the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan are the results of the wise leadership of the great leader and precious fruits of the heroic struggle of our working people infinitely loyal to the fatherly leader. They are a proud victory which will make the 30th birthday of our Party shine brighter as a grand festival of victors.

This great victory patently proves the invincible vitality of the line of the three revolutions and the policy of grand socialist construction, demonstrates the matchless superiority of the socialist system of our country and the great potential of the independent national economy which have been provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and once again displays to the whole world the revolutionary mettle of Chollima Korea, the homeland of Juche.

Our victory will inspire the fighting south Korean revolutionaries and people with greater courage and confidence and give a serious blow and fear to the US imperialists and their lackeys.

By fulfilling the Six-Year Plan one year and four months ahead of the set time, our Party and people have laid a solid foundation for promoting the revolution and construction more energetically and become able to advance toward a higher peak of socialism and fight on for the independent and peaceful reunification of the fatherland with greater vigor.

Our Party and people will win a new, great victory in the just struggle they are waging under the revolutionary banner of the ever-victorious Juche idea, rallied rock-firm around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Chongryon Delegation Headed by Chairman Han Dok Su Stays Here

A Chongryon delegation headed by Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), visited on September 8 the socialist homeland which they longed for, awake or asleep, thanks to the tender solicitude of the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung. It is now spending the emotion-charged days, given the warmest welcome and hospitality by the people in the homeland.

The delegation attended on the 16th the mass meeting held at Pyongyang Gymnasium in its honour.

Put up in place of honour in the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the nation, legendary hero and benefactor of the compatriots in Japan for their national regeneration, and it was flanked with the flags of our Republic.

Overwhelmed with the great joy of meeting the members of the delegation who scored a brilliant success in their endeavours to carry out the patriotic tasks, all the attendants sent warm compatriotic greetings and congratulations to all the Chongryon functionaries and fellow countrymen in Japan who are making great achievement in the struggle for the prosperity and grandeur of the socialist homeland and for national reunification—the achievement which will go down in history.

Present at the meeting were Vice-President Kim Dong Gyu, other cadres of the Party and government bodies and personages concerned besides the working people in the city.

The meeting opened with the playing of the "Song of General Kim Il Sung". Chairman Kang Hyon Su of the Pyongyang City People's Committee made a welcoming speech.

Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon, spoke next amid the warm welcome of the attendants.

During its glorious sojourn in the homeland the Chongryon delegation visited Mangyongdae, cradleland of our revolution, Ponghwa historic site of revolution and the Korean Revolution Museum.

It inspected also the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Memorial, the National Economy Institute, the Pyongyang Students and Children's Palace, Chongsan-ri, the Kiyang Irrigation System, etc.

The delegation was invited to the art performances staged by the artists in Pyongyang in its honour and saw the revolutionary operas "Sea of Blood", "A True Daughter of the Party" and "Tell O Forest!"

It was accorded the warm welcome overflowing with the kinship affection wherever it went. The delegation will stay on.

The Great Leader Marshal KIM IL SUNG Is, Indeed, Symbol of Victory and Glory for Us Compatriots in Japan and Dear and Sagacious Leader of the Movement of Koreans in Japan

Speech of Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of CSC of Chongryon at Pyongyang Mass Meeting

A grand Pyongyang mass meeting was held on September 16 at the Pyongyang Gymnasium in welcome of the Chongryon delegation headed by Chairman Han Dok Su on a visit to the socialist homeland.

Comrade Han Dok Su, Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, spoke at the mass meeting.

He said with a deep emotion that the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung with his absolute authority and dignity smashed the bolt of the gate blocking the road of visit to the homeland and took them at last into his broad and warm heart. He reverentially extended the highest glory and deepest gratitude with the warmest feelings of allegiance to the fatherly leader.

He pointed out that in the bygone days our nation had to undergo the national sufferings and tragedy for a long time and could not escape twists and turns and bitter failures in the revolutionary movement because it had not an outstanding leader.

He went on:

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, taking upon himself the destinies of the country and the nation, stood in the van of the Korean revolution and raised high the torch of Juche to put an end to the dark history full of bitter failures and usher in a bright, new era shining with victory and glory.

As they attended the great leader, our people could defeat Japanese imperialism which had been ambitious of dominating Asia and achieve the restoration of the fatherland; as they attended the great leader, our people could inflict an ignominious defeat for the first time in history upon the US imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction, and start imperialism on the downhill; as they attend the great leader, our people have built up a socialist industrial power, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive, in the East and our fatherland is throwing its radiant rays throughout the world as "Juche Korea" and the fatherland of Kimilsungism.

The respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung has taught as follows:

"...our people established Juche and worked out their salvation by their own efforts under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. This enabled them to creditably carry out the democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short span of time and turn their one-time backward country into a socialist industrial state with solid foundations of independent national economy."

When we left Korea in the past, it was a miserable colony. But today we see before us the socialist homeland which has done away with the century-old backwardness and poverty once and for all and is proud of its great Juche-based industry and bumper harvest every year, a paradise of people good to work and live in, where the people have become the master of the country and everything serves the people and the independent and creative activity of the people is ensured to the fullest extent.

He pointed to the successes made by the people in the homeland in the economic construction, the ideological revolution and the cultural revolution and to the communist measures taken in succession, such as the complete abolition of taxation and the enforcement of the universal compulsory 11-year education.

All this is a great historic event which can be seen only in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, our fatherland where there is the great leader, and the rich fruition of immortal Kimilsungism, he stressed.

Human history spanning thousands of years has seen many renowned persons and heroes, noted thinkers and politicians. But there has never been such a person as our leader, the great thinker and theorist produced by the 20th century and the genius of mankind, who has founded immortal Kimilsungism, the pinnacle in the development of human ideas, and made the most outstanding contribution to the cause of human liberation, such a person as our leader, the genius of creation and construction and the sun of the revolution in our era, who has created a world historic example by remaking and changing nature and remoulding people and society in a revolutionary way with his great revolutionary practice.

The radical changes in the life of the compatriots in Japan and the victorious advance of the movement of Koreans in Japan prove that overseas compatriots can also enjoy glory and happiness as the master of their destiny only when they are under the leadership of a great leader, he noted.

As our people had not their outstanding leader in the past, he said, a large number of our compatriots had crossed to foreign lands, having been deprived of means of livelihood, to be subjected to the miserable lot of a stateless people.

A bright light was thrown at last to give joy and courage to the compatriots in Japan who had been bitterly deploring the destiny of the nation at stake, he said, and stressed: it was the revolutionary torch of Juche for the restoration of the fatherland raised high by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great sun of the nation, on the holy peak of Mt. Paekdu-san.

Since then we compatriots in Japan, looking up to "General Kim Il Sung, commander for the independence of Korea" with reverence as the salvation star for the nation, had lived stoutly with hope and confidence under the rough foreign skies.

But, the road ahead of the movement of Koreans in Japan was by no means smooth, he noted, and went on:

The history of emigration is fairly long and many countries have no small number of compatriots abroad. But, no theoretician and no leader of a country had indicated a correct solution to the problem of overseas compatriots.

An impeccable answer to the question of overseas compatriots, which had remained an enigma of history for many centuries, was given only by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the genius of mankind and great thinker and theorist.

The great leader, who had closely linked the question of overseas compatriots with the cause of national liberation from the first period after he took the road of revolution in his early years, founded the superb idea of the overseas compatriots movement, covering all problems ranging from its character and mission to the principles and ways of the struggle, characteristic of originality running through all of them, on the basis of the immortal Juche idea, and formulated it in a flawless system.

Saying that the overseas compatriots movement, though in an alien land, must be a genuine patriotic national movement serving the revolution of the homeland, always on the stand of Juche, the respected and beloved leader put forward a pre-eminent policy for a switchover in the line of the movement of the Koreans in Japan and formed Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan), an organisation of overseas citizens of the DPRK guided by the great Juche idea.

The formation of Chongryon by the respected and beloved leader was an epochal event that definitely put on the track of Juche the movement of Koreans in Japan which had undergone many twists and turns and was a historic event that heralded a fundamental turn in the work and life of the compatriots in Japan.

Since then the movement of Koreans in Japan has had the honour of assuming an important part of the Korean revolution, merged with the torrential flow of the stirring Juche era.

He enumerated facts telling that the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, had brightly lit the road of Chongryon and the compatriots in Japan in each stage and period of the development of the revolution and constantly shown warm paternal care for the compatriots in Japan.

Chairman Han Dok Su continued:

It is thanks to the Juche-oriented policy of overseas compatriots movement of the great leader and his profound care that our Chongryon has been strengthened and developed today into a dignified and mighty overseas citizens body in whose organisations of all levels the ideological system of great Kimilsungism has been firmly established and solid unity in ideology and will and revolutionary cohesion of the ranks have been achieved on its basis and which no one dare provoke, and it has become able to confidently accomplish the lofty patriotic cause devolved upon it.

The great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung is, indeed, the symbol of victory and glory for us compatriots in Japan and the dear and sagacious leader of the movement of Koreans in Japan.

The great victory and success in the patriotic work of Chongryon that will shine bright along with the prospering fatherland are really a precious fruition which we owe entirely to the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung who has lit the road of the movement of Koreans in Japan with the brilliant rays of the great Juche idea and wisely led it for its strengthening and development and looks after the 600,000 compatriots in Japan with utmost care, embracing them in his broad bosom.

The fatherly leader, with deep trust, assigned the heavy duty of Chairman of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon to me who, born into a poor peasant's family, roamed about the Japanese soil in quest of a means of livelihood, and, though he was so busy with the state affairs, has always taken care of my work and life down to details and brought me up into a revolutionary of Juche type who will enjoy an eternal life, alive or dead.

Dwelling on the great benevolence shown by the fatherly leader to him, Chairman Han Dok Su said:

Indeed, the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung is the salvation star of liberation, benefactor of life and infinitely tender-hearted father of all of us, who restored the lost country to us, gave us the worth and dignity of true man and brought us up to be proud revolutionaries.

Through our experiences in the past days, we have become more convinced that the everlasting prosperity and happiness of the nation down through generations and the firm guarantee for the final victory of our revolution lie in attending the great leader, holding him in high esteem, and looking up to him for ever till the end of the sun and the moon, he said.

He firmly pledged to dedicate his whole life willingly to the revolutionary cause of Kimilsungism and make his lofty political life as a Kimilsungist shine forever on the glorious road for fulfilling the tasks assigned him by the great leader, making infinite loyalty to the great leader his rock-firm creed that never changes in tens of millions of years and a strict principle that never shakes in any storm.

In conclusion he reverentially wished the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il Sung good health and a long life, representing the allegiance of the entire Chongryon functionaries and 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

Our Working People Resolve to Make Overall Advance towards Ten Perspective Goals of Socialist Economic Construction

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung saw to it that a congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Party, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council was sent to the workers and peasants and all other working people who carried out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule. This is a great solicitude.

Meetings expressing a resolve of loyalty were held on September 23 at all factories, enterprises and office organs and on cooperative farms throughout the country to repay the deep solicitude of the fatherly leader.

Put up with due respect on the platform of each meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people.

Conveyed through a special broadcasting program at these meetings was the congratulatory message of the Central Committee of the Party, the Central People's Committee and the Administration Council to the workers, peasants and all other working people who carried out the Six-Year Plan ahead of schedule. After receiving the congratulatory message sent thanks to the great leader, attendants made speeches at the meetings, evincing their resolution.

The speakers pointed with high pride to the unprecedented revolutionary upsurge effected on all fronts of the socialist construction during the period of the fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan under the uplifted red banner of the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, unfurled by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

They stressed that the brilliant historic victory won by our people in the socialist and communist construction owes entirely to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and is a shining fruition of the tested guidance of the Party Centre which dynamically roused the whole Party and the entire people to the glorious struggle to bring to realization the far-reaching plan of the great leader and his lofty intention and kindled the flame of the speed campaign throughout the country to lead them to a new leaping advance and great innovation.

They extended the highest honour and deepest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, representing the unanimous feelings of loyalty of the attendants of the meetings.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught at the National Industrial Congress last year:

"The whole Party and entire people must be mobilized to fight dynamically for the great work of socialist construction so as to attain all the goals of the Six-Year Plan next year ahead of schedule and then advance towards the ten perspective goals of socialist economic construction."

The speakers manifested their adamant resolve to powerfully demonstrate the revolutionary stamina of Chollima Korea once again to the whole world in the course of allout march to attain the goals of 12 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 100 million tons of coal, 50,000 million kwh of electricity, 20 million tons of cement, 5 million tons of machinery, 5 million tons of marine products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers in the near future, as the fatherly leader wants.

The agricultural working people in different parts of the country also received the congratulatory message with the pride of making a present of an unusually rich harvest to the grand October festival by keeping up their advance in the spirit with which they attained the goal of grain envisaged in the Six-Year Plan two years ahead of the set time. At the meetings they expressed their firm determination to fly the flag of victory on the height of 10 million tons of grain by continuously effecting a new revolutionary upsurge, and to successfully carry out the struggle for the attainment of the goal of reclaiming 100,000 *chongbo* of tideland.

Similar meetings were held at the educational and cultural institutions and public health organs.

The attendants of the meetings reverentially wished good health and a long life to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the genius of revolution, sun of the nation and legendary hero, for the eternal prosperity and grandeur of the socialist fatherland and the happiness of the generations to come, for the reunification of the country and the final victory of our revolution.

The meetings adopted resolutions carrying the ardent revolutionary zeal and firm resolve of the working people to attend the great leader forever, holding him in high esteem, and dedicate their body and soul to the revolutionary cause led by him and add lustre to the honour of Chollima Korea by creating new miracles in the battle of great socialist construction.

Workers of the Mangyongdae Machine-tool Plant are delighted to hear the report of the Central Statistical Board on preschedule fulfilment of the Six-Year Plan

Workers' Party of Korea: Great Party Which Accomplished the Historic Task of Socialist Industrialization Creditably

To create our own national industry for the building of a socialist industrial state, rich and strong, was one of the most important revolutionary tasks confronting our Party in its struggle to build a new society after liberation. It was also one of the key issues to be settled to hasten the complete victory of socialism and national victory of our revolution.

The Workers' Party of Korea under the well-advised guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung held fast to the Juche-based stand, above all, in carrying out the historic task of socialist industrialization.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"What was most important in the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea to the revolution and construction was to establish Juche thoroughly."

Our Party's line of industrialization advanced by the leader is a unique line that calls for building an independent, modern industry and effecting the full-scale technological reconstruction of the national economy, the line different from the former one that industrialization will be accomplished if a modern industry, modern heavy industry in particular, is built.

The building of modern industry alone would not be enough to secure the technological and economic independence of the country and lay down solid material and technical basis of socialism. Socialism and communism is built with each national state as a unit. So, a country should build solid material and technical basis of socialism and step up its socialist construction to the fullest extent by its own efforts in conformity with this objective condition. The most correct way to do this is to carry out the task of socialist industrialization through the organic combination of the creation of an independent, modern industry and the overall technological reconstruction of the national economy.

Our Party attached great importance to creating previsionally the preconditions for industrialization and fixing its proper stages with the aim of successfully implementing the Juche-oriented line of industrialization proposed by the great leader.

In the early post-liberation days the great leader took measures to thoroughly enforce democratic reforms including nationalization of major industries. This was an important factor in creating the socio-economic conditions favourable for future industrialization of the country. And he clearly showed the orientation for the building of an independent national industry, and thus made it possible to carry on economic construction dynamically.

During the grim Fatherland Liberation War he saw to it that the powerful bases for the machine-building industry were built to serve as the mother-body in future industrialization and, at the same time, the technical personnel of our own were trained in a far-sighted way.

Especially noteworthy here is that he advanced the original policy of reorganizing the economic forms along socialist lines prior to the technological reconstruction of the national economy and thus rendered it possible to complete the socialist transformation in a short time, only in four or five years. Thus the favourable conditions were created for vigorously accelerating industrialization along the broad avenue opened by the socialist relations of production.

The leader put forward the line of effecting socialist industrialization on a full scale, following the laying of foundations for industrialization, and thus solved most correctly the problem of its stage.

Thus, even under the difficult conditions in which we inherited a backward industry from the old society, and even that was entirely destroyed by the savage barbarities of the US imperialist aggressors in the war, our Party could move on forcefully without deviations, without twists and turns and could creditably accomplish the historic task of socialist industrialization in a short span of time.

A proper solution of the problem of correlation between heavy industry, light industry and agriculture is a fundamental, principled problem of socialist industrialization.

In line with the leader's basic line of the socialist economic construction our Party gave top priority to the development of heavy industry from the outset while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture. This furnished a successful solution of the principled problem and made it possible to accelerate both the construction of an independent, modern industry and the full-scale technological reconstruction of the national economy at a quick tempo as required by the Juche-oriented line of industrialization.

Consequently, the way was paved for the most correct solution of the problem of correlation between balance and speed in economic development as well as for the promotion of industrialization to the maximum extent. This meant an inauguration of the unique method of socialist industrialization which was quite different from the conventional methods by which either heavy industry was built with the funds obtained from the preferentially developed light industry or it was developed for a definite period, followed by the development of light industry and agriculture.

Our struggle for socialist industrialization was attended by many a difficulty. Materials and funds were in short supply. There was a serious shortage of technical forces. Under these conditions we had to solve all problems by our own efforts. On top of this, we had to wage bitter struggle against the anti-Party, counter-revolutionary factionalists and opportunists who were dead set against our Party's line of industrialization.

But our Party under the wise guidance of the leader, putting faith in the strength of the popular masses, equipped them firmly with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and properly organized and mobilized them in the struggle for implementation of the line of industrialization in defiance of all difficulties and bottlenecks.

Our heroic working class and the rest of our working people frustrated the machination of anti-Party factionalists who opposed the line of industrialization and buckled down to the tasks of socialist industrialization and the technological reconstruction of the national economy. Responding to the Party's call, "Let us dash ahead at the speed of Chollima!" they mounted an ideological attack on passivism and conservatism that stood in our way of onward movement and tirelessly strove to implement the Party's line of industrialization, overcoming all hardships and difficulties.

The wise guidance of the leader and the heroic and devoted labour efforts of our people closely rallied around the leader—these were the very source of strength which enabled us to win the great victory in socialist industrialization.

Our Party always gave top priority to the ideological revolution and, at the same time, energetically pushed ahead with the technical and cultural revolutions to raise both the level of ideological consciousness of the working people and their technological and cultural level and bring about rapid progress in science and technology.

As a result, the difficult and complex task of socialist industrialization was carried out smoothly and urgent problems that arose in socialist construction were solved timely, thus speeding up industrialization to the utmost.

Brisk progress in industrialization was accompanied by great demand for machines in all domains of the national economy. Our Party decided to launch a mass movement "machine tools-beget-machine tools movement". It also took steps to reorganize the economic management in line with the new situation where the socialist system was established. This meant that it came to have a powerful leverage with which to promote socialist construction.

During the Seven-Year Plan which envisaged all-round realization of industrialization tense situation was created owing to the US imperialist policy of new war provocation. In order to tide over this situation, our Party advanced the revolutionary dual policy of economic construction and defence. The execution of the policy made the country mighty in defence power and carried the historical task of industrialization to success.

Under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, our Party could successfully solve all problems that arose in socialist industrialization by establishing Juche and holding fast to the principle of self-reliance.

Because our Party raised high the red banner of the three revolutions and overcame all difficulties with extraordinary revolutionary sweep, it could carry out smoothly the difficult and complex task of industrialization—which took other countries a full century or even a few centuries— in a short time, in only ten odd years.

Thanks to the brilliant accomplishment of the historic task of socialist industrialization our country became a mighty socialist industrial state, independent, self-supporting and self-defensive.

Now our industry has a diversified economic structure, an independent, modern industry supported by reliable raw material base of its own and equipped with new technology.

Our economy is steadily developing at high speed, not affected by economic upheavals in the world. We have now reached the level of advanced industrial countries in per-capita output of major industrial goods and in some items have surpassed them.

The overall technical revolution has been carried to success in all branches of the national economy. A striking great progress has been achieved in the technical revolution of agriculture. Our agriculture which has entered the stage of industrialization is now free from the damage of flood or drought and reaping a high and stable harvest every year.

The conversion of our country into a socialist industrial state signified the scaling of another higher eminence in the efforts to build socialism and communism in our country and attain the national victory of the Korean revolution.

This great achievement of our Party is greatly inspiring the south Korean people in their revolutionary struggle and it is a reliable asset for the reunification of the country and future prosperity.

Also the great achievement made and experience gained by our Party in socialist industrialization are greatly encouraging the world's revolutionary people aspiring to a new society and giving fresh confidence to them.

The 30th anniversary of our glorious Party is approaching. As our working people look back upon the great achievement made by our Party, their hearts burn with boundless loyalty to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, founder and guide of our Party, who has provided them with today's happiness and glory, and a new, firm resolve is born in their hearts—the resolve to carry out to the end the revolutionary cause of Juche under his guidance.

Kim Yun Sik

Yemen Arab Republic and Kingdom of Cambodia Become Co-Sponsors of Draft Resolution of Our Side Concerning Debate on Korean Question at UN

The Yemen Arab Republic and the Kingdom of Cambodia on September 12 became co-sponsors of the draft resolution "On the Creation of Favourable Conditions for Converting the Armistice into a Durable Peace in Korea and Accelerating the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea" jointly submitted by many UN member states with the 30th UN General Assembly Session at hand, according to a report from New York.

This brought the number of co-sponsors of the draft resolution to 42.

(KCNA)

Denmark-Korea Friendship Association Publishes Its Organ "Chollima Korea"

The Denmark-Korea Friendship Association recently published its organ "Chollima Korea," according to a report from Copenhagen.

The organ carried in place of honour a photo showing the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly shaking hands with the great leader of the Chinese people Comrade Mao Tsetung and printed the speech made by the great leader of our people at the Great Hall of the People in Peking on April 18.

The organ also carried with due respect a photo of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung warmly hugging President Houari Boumedienne and published an article entitled "President Kim Il Sung's Visits to China, Europe and Africa".

In an editorial entitled "US, Quit South Korea", the organ exposed the US imperialists' manoeuvres to unleash another war of aggression in Korea and the treacherous acts of the south Korean puppet clique and demanded the immediate withdrawal of the US imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea.

It also ran articles under the headlines "The Role of Socialist Literature and Art in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea", "Serious Crisis of the South Korean Economy" and "Proclamation of 'State of Emergency' in South Korea" and other articles and photos showing the happy life of the people in the northern half of the Republic and the struggle of the south Korean student youth. (KCNA)

Dangerous Military Tie-up for Aggression and War

On September 15 the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea held the criminal "eighth south Korea-Japan ministerial conference" in Seoul with the Japanese reactionaries.

At the conference the "south Korean clause" of the "US-Japan joint statement" that "the security of south Korea is imperative even for that of Japan" was reaffirmed on the fictitious pretext of "threat of southward invasion from the north", and a "joint statement" which confirmed the further "strengthening of south Korea-Japan cooperation" was adopted.

The confirmation of the Japanese ruling circles "to strengthening south Korea-Japan cooperation" in the closed-door confab with the south Korean puppets means that they will actively help in the criminal manoeuvring of the puppets who are engrossed in the war clamours in reliance on the foreign forces.

The Korean people vehemently castigate such a manoeuvre of the Japanese reactionaries as dangerous military collusion for aggression and war.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Pursuing the one-sided policy, the Japanese government is trying to sow the seed of discord in the Korean peninsula by egging on one side to oppose the other. This is most undesirable."

Today the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are in a hopeless predicament, isolated and rejected at home and abroad.

Extremely uneasy about this more than anyone else, the Japanese reactionaries try to give a shot in the arms of the south Korean puppets to lead them to the reckless military adventures.

A graphic proof of this was furnished by the fact that following the "Washington talks" between Ford and Miki and Schlesinger's trip to south Korea and Japan, the "ministerial conference" between Japan and the south Korean puppets which had been placed under suspension for a long time was held in all haste and that at the conference they made much ado about "reaffirmation of the south Korean clause", "security" and "strengthening of south Korea-Japan cooperation".

The Japanese reactionaries mapped out "simulated operational plan for aggressive war against Korea" and give cold weather endurance training to the Japanese "Self-Defence Corps" members in the areas where the climate condition is similar to that of Korea. They framed the "plan for the US-Japan joint operation" and assured that they will offer the land of Japan as a base for the US imperialist aggression on Korea.

The fact that the Japanese ruling circles reassured the south Korean puppets of "cooperation" and the "strengthening of bonds" glaringly shows that their military collusion has reached an extremely adventurous stage.

Moreover the Japanese authorities not only became a sponsor of the "draft resolution" of the US imperialists which was laid before the current UN General Assembly in an attempt to perpetuate the split of Korea by justifying the continued occupation of south Korea by the US troops and creating "two Koreas" in the name of the UN but also are carrying on "behind-the-scene dealings" to bring it to a success.

This is an act running counter to the aspiration and interests of the entire Korean people, Japanese people and the peace-loving peoples of the world who want peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification, and a dangerous machination to pursue aggression and war in Korea.

A few days ago, Prime Minister Miki and Foreign Minister Miyazawa in their speeches at the Diet openly blustered that it is necessary for the US troops "to continue to remain" in south Korea in order "to maintain the balance of forces between the north and the south" of Korea and that the "view of Japan on Korea does not differ fundamentally from the 'south Korean clause' manifested in the Sato-Nixon joint statement in 1969".

This proves that the aggresive design of the present Japanese authorities against Korea is the same as Sato's in 1969 and it is further being strengthened.

But this is foolish enough. Aggression and war cannot save the imperialists and their stooges from the doom.

The Japanese reactionaries must act with discretion, looking squarely at the changed reality of today, give up their hostile policy toward our country and stop the machinations to instigate the Pak Jung Hi clique and create "two Koreas".

All manoeuvrings against our people will surely be frustrated.

Kim Pyong

Cartoon by Son Chang Hak

"Threat of Southward Aggression": Sheer Nonsense on South Korean Puppets' Lips

Seized with the dreadful anxiety and fear, the Pak Jung Hi clique, a lone puppet of the US imperialists, are raving ever more vociferously about the fictitious "threat of southward aggression" nowadays.

In this connection, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung pointed out:

"They are raising a big frantic racket, clamouring more noisily about the fictitious 'threat of southward aggression', stepping up suppression of the people and preparations for war and even fabricating a farce of political plot aimed to slander and calumniate us, and thus seeking to save their fate from crisis."

In an attempt to make the public opinion believe in the "threat of southward aggression" through their frantic ado about it, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are heaping slanders and calumnies upon us by prattling that we are ready for the so-called "communized reunification", "revolution by violence", "armed attack" and the like. This is a nonsensical sophistry and a farce of plot of the puppets, aimed to justify the perpetual occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist aggression troops and the reinvasion of south Korea by Japanese militarism and to cover up their manoeuvres for national split, fascist suppression and war preparations.

The "communized reunification" on their lips is an utter nonsense.

As is known to all, the Korean reunification is not a matter of who conquering whom but an internal affair of our nation which is intended to terminate the tragedy of territorial division and national split caused by the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and to restore the complete reunification of the country.

From this it follows that the reunification question should be settled independently and peacefully on democratic principles, not through any foreign intervention or by coercion on one of the two sides but through the expression of the general will of the entire people of north and south Korea. Hence, we have no intention to force our will on others nor do we allow anyone to force his will on us.

This principled stand is reflected in the Government of our Republic's invariable policy of the independent and peaceful reunification and is clarified in the North-South Joint Statement, too.

Therefore, we have made every effort to achieve the country's reunification independently and peacefully on the principles of the North-South Joint Statement in conformity with the interests of the Korean people and the desire of the world's people.

The Pak Jung Hi clique, however, have all along slandered us and plotted for national split, describing our efforts as an attempt for "communized reunification". And they have scrapped the North-South Joint Statement and brought to a state of rupture even the north-south dialogue which started with difficulty. This is causing fresh difficulty to reunification.

This shows that the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's aim in clamouring about "communized reunification" is to oppose the independent and peaceful reunification of the country and freeze the present state of national division for ever.

As for the "revolution by violence" now trumpeted by the Pak Jung Hi clique, it is another piece of ridiculous jargon.

The south Korean revolution is being carried out by the south Korean people themselves. No one can make it in their stead.

Today the south Korean people are valorously fighting against the colonial enslavement policy of the foreign imperialists and the country-selling, treacherous acts of their stooges and for the national reunification even under their frantic fascist tyranny.

Their struggle is what results from the colonial rule of the US imperialists and the anti-national, reactionary and savage rule of the Pak Jung Hi clique. The present crisis of south Korea is the very outcome of the military fascist dictatorship.

This notwithstanding, the Pak Jung Hi clique are distorting the fact with a rigmarole that the revolutionary struggle of the patriotic people is to be accounted for by the north instigation to the "revolution by violence" and that the present crisis is attributable to the "threat of aggression from the north".

When the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique proclaimed in December 1971 the "state of emergency" under the pretext of the "threat of southward invasion", even the Western publications including those of Japan and the United States, to say nothing of the south Korean people, unanimously condemned it, saying that it was a political trick motivated not by the threat of southward invasion but by the internal situation and was a plot to overcome the social crisis.

The "threat of southward invasion" is a tricky slogan the scoundrels have cooked up in an effort to fascistize the south Korean society and stamp out the people's democratic freedom.

The US imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi clique are clamouring about the "armed attack" from the north while raising a hue and cry over the "threat of southward invasion", but this is likewise a sheer nonsense that has nothing to do with us.

We have no intention to invade the south. We have no intention to settle the question of the national reunification by force of arms. This we have made clear more than once.

We have put forward a series of the reasonable and concrete proposals to remove the military confrontation between the north and the south and preserve a durable peace, and have exerted all sincere efforts to put them into effect. This is well known to the public.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, however, have turned down all our proposals and stepped up their war preparations for northward invasion, blabbing that "invasion from the north is most probable this year" and that the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Workers' Party of Korea will be a "decisive moment", and so forth.

Their preparations for a new war are further intensified with the visit of warmonger Schlesinger to south Korea as a momentum.

Now that the 30th birthday of the Workers' Party of Korea is near at hand, not a gun report is heard from the north but the clarion bugle call for advance in the great socialist construction. There is no sign of the "southward invasion".

In our country there is no "threat of aggression from the north" but, instead, there is only serious threat of invasion from the south by the US imperialists and their stooges.

The south Korean puppets' high-pitched balderdash about the "threat of aggression from the north" is aimed to get more weapons and dollars from the US imperialists, plead for prolonged occupation of south Korea by their aggressor troops and accelerate the war preparation against the north.

Recently Li Jae Hyon, ex-official of the south Korean puppet government, revealed in his testimony to the US House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee: "There is no such threat as resulting from the north planning to invade the south. In an attempt to justify its suppression of human rights the Pak regime is drawing a picture to make it appear that there is a real threat of aggression from the north." This is not without reason.

The "West Sea incident", "East Sea incident", "August 15 shooting incident", etc., were all fabricated by the south Korean puppets to support their argument about the "threat of southward invasion".

In March this year they staged such a farce as sending up a balloon over the sky of Seoul and circulated false rumour that it was "a balloon carrying propaganda leaflets" from the north. But when it began to drift in the north-western direction, not toward the south, they shot it down.

The "threat of southward invasion" on their lips is no more than a false propaganda, a foul trick designed to justify all sorts of crimes they have committed.

There are no sober-minded people who believe in the "threat of southward invasion". Even some of the reactionary ruling circle of the USA and Japan deny it.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fuss will only betray their dirty nature and hasten their ruin.

Kim Byong Un

Thai Government Decides to Withdraw Thai Troops from "UN Forces" in South Korea

The Thai government recently decided to withdraw the Thai troops from the "UN forces" in south Korea, according to a report.

Announcing that Thailand would withdraw her troops from the "UN forces" in south Korea within this year, Thai Foreign Minister Chartichai Choonhavan stressed that the Thai government adopted this decision "because Thailand wants to be a truly neutral country and friendly to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea."

(KCNA)

Hail Independence Day of Botswana People

September 30 is the independence day of the Botswana people.

On this occasion the Korean people extend congratulations to the friendly people of Botswana.

Nine years ago the Botswana people won independence after the protracted struggle against the foreign imperialists and colonialists.

This marked a new turning-point in the history of the people of this country.

Since the country's independence, the people of Botswana have energetically striven to eliminate all sorts of backwardness left over by the colonial society and build a new, prosperous society under the slogans of "democracy", "development", "self-reliance" and "unity".

In particular, the Botswana government altered its former policy of trailing behind the US and British imperialists and the South African racialists and is now taking a series of measures beneficial to the people of Botswana and favourable for the country's independent development.

Great efforts are being directed to the development of cattle-breeding and the mining industry—the main economic fields in Botswana. On the other hand, land amelioration and irrigation are being pushed ahead vigorously to put an end to the colonial one-sidedness of agriculture and increase the output of grain.

It is envisaged that during the Second Five-Year Plan (1975-1979) 100 million pounds will be invested in the domains of mining industry and stock-farming to develop mines and reclaim the land for pastures.

In 1979 the annual output of nickel will reach 17,000 tons and that of copper 15,500 tons.

Externally, the Republic of Botswana is pursuing the policy of non-alignment and developing the relations of friendship and cooperation with the third world people.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"...we treasure friendship and solidarity with all African peoples and are deeply interested in their strengthening and development."

The Korean people who value the friendly and cooperative relations with the peoples of the African countries are very happy to have the people of Botswana as their friend.

Though Korea and Botswana are separated afar from each other geographically, the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two peoples are developing as the days go by.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Republic of Botswana in November 1974 was a landmark in the development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples.

The government and people of the Republic of Botswana actively support our people's struggle for the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Korean people are grateful for this.

Convinced that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further strengthen and develop in the future, too, our people wish the people of Botswana greater successes in their struggle to build a new, prosperous society.

Yun Hae Ik

Two Diametrically Different Stands in Relation to Korea's Reunification: Independence and Dependence on Foreign Forces

The stands the north and south Korean sides are taking in relation to the reunification of Korea are diametrically opposed to each other: the independent position that reunification should be achieved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference and the policy that relies on foreign forces to split the country for ever.

In achieving reunification the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea holds fast to the principle of independence. On the contrary, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique in south Korea follows the policy of relying on foreign forces.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"We hold that the question of national reunification should be solved independently by the Korean people themselves in a peaceful way on democratic principles, free from any interference of outside forces. This is the firm position the Government of our Republic consistently adheres to in the struggle for national reunification."

The Government of our Republic has been consistently pursuing the policy of reunifying the country independently, in a peaceful way and on democratic principles. This policy of ours is known to the world.

The principle of independence is absolutely essential to the correct solution of the reunification problem as it embodies the immortal Juche idea created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Independence is the intrinsic demand of man and the sacred right of nation and the practical basis of independent state.

Nobody wants to live subordinated to others and all nations would not tolerate the dignity of nation being trampled underfoot. And if any state loses independence, it will cease to exist as an independent state.

Putting an end to national division in Korea and reunifying the country mean winning national sovereignty on a national scale.

The Korean people have long fought to free themselves from the shackles of imperialism. Out of this struggle came the establishment of national sovereignty in the northern half of Korea.

South Korea, a half land of the country, is still under the occupation of the US imperialists and national sovereignty is ruthlessly being trampled underfoot there.

It follows from this that the achievement of national sovereignty throughout Korea must be preceded by national reunification subsequent to the pullout of US imperialist aggressors from south Korea.

Since national reunification is the problem of securing the sovereignty of our people, the principle of independence is the firm basis of reunification.

The independent reunification policy of the Government of our Republic that calls for reunifying the country by the Korean people themselves, free from any foreign interference, is a most correct one that thoroughly embodies the principle of independence. It stems from the nature and content of reunification.

The problem of Korean reunification is an internal affair of our nation to put an end to the temporary national split forced by foreign forces, restore the severed national bond and achieve national reunion. And no one is allowed to meddle in it.

Only when this problem is solved by the efforts of our people, captains of the country, will it be settled peacefully and on democratic principles in accordance with their will and interests.

Outside interference only brings about national division and subordination.

That is why the North-South Joint Statement worked out under the mutual agreement between the north and south declared that the principle of independence was the first and foremost principle to be abided by in the attainment of reunification.

The Government of our Republic has invariably called for independent reunification free from foreign aggression and interference and it did so even after the publication of the North-South Joint Statement.

It has maintained that the US imperialists must give up their aggressive attempt on Korea, stop all acts of interferences in the Korean question, the US imperialist aggressor troops should take off the "UN Forces" helmets and withdraw from south Korea, and the attempt of Japanese militarism to reinvade south Korea must be checked.

This is the only correct way to the solution of the reunification problem, the defence of sovereignty and dignity of nation and the achievement of the independence and prosperity of the country.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique of south Korea have been doggedly opposed to the independent national reunification.

They agreed to the principle of independence stipulated in the North-South Joint Statement. But they violated it and are going headlong towards the road of dependence on outside forces.

This only reveals in all nakedness that they are dirty dogs of foreign aggressors and dyed-in-the-wool traitors to the nation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"The south Korean rulers have been hampering the independent, peaceful reunification of the country for nearly 30 years pursuing the policy of dependence on outside forces. Dependence on outside forces is the road to national ruin. This is a serious lesson our people have drawn for themselves from a long history of national suffering; it is also a reality we are now clearly perceiving through the misfortunes and pains of the south Korean people under the US imperialist occupation."

Dependence on outside forces is the road to national ruin. This truth is explained by the aggressive nature of imperialism.

Invasion and plunder are in the nature of imperialism. Without these, imperialists cannot live even a moment.

It is particularly so for US imperialism, the ringleader of imperialism.

The US imperialists are engrossed in aggression and pillage everywhere in the world and are making desperate efforts to keep occupying south Korea and bring it under their permanent colony and military base from where to invade the whole Korea and other countries of Asia.

To draw these aggressors in our country and depend on them is just the same as putting a piece of meat into the mouth of tiger.

The imperialists can never bestow independence upon the colonial peoples.

That dependence on outside forces is the road to national ruin is abundantly proved by the history of our country.

In former days, the Korean corrupt feudal rulers were mad on with factional strife with the backing of big countries. They were little interested in building the country by relying on the people's strength. The end result was that the country was ruined and the nation were obliged to suffer sorrows of a ruined people for 36 years.

Korea was liberated from the colonial yoke of Japanese imperialism. But south Korea was again reduced to a colony and military base of US imperialism and commodity market of Japanese monopoly capitalists, due to the policy of relying on foreign forces pursued by flunkeyists-traitors of south Korea.

Korea has not yet been reunified and our people are suffering all sorts of misfortunes and pains up to now when 30 years have passed since Korea's split. It is entirely because of the occupation of south Korea by US imperialism and its aggressive policy.

The north-south dialogue which had been arranged with much difficulty was brought to a deadlock and the bright dawn of reunification was blighted by dark clouds of perpetual division. This is also due to the uncalled-for interference and "two-Korea" plot of US imperialism.

Yet the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique insist that the US imperialist aggressor troops under the guise of "UN forces" are not outside forces and are begging for their continued occupation of south Korea.

Their policy of relying on foreign forces has become more undisguised particularly after the Indochinese situation.

Seized with extreme uneasiness and fear owing to the successive collapse of their fine pairs of puppets in Indochina, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are in a frenzy to ignite a new war on the strength of US imperialism, and extensively draw Japanese militarists into south Korea. Now their spurious slogan of "peaceful reunification" was changed into the open declaration of "unification by prevailing over communism".

It is obvious that by so doing, they intend to divide the country for ever and satisfy their sordid lust for power and seek personal comfort under the patronage of foreign imperialists.

Historically, traitor Pak Jung Hi is a diabolical traitor to the nation and a pro-Japanese stooge. He wrote petitions in blood swearing his allegiance to the Japanese emperor. As an officer of the Japanese aggressor army he took an active part in killing Korean patriots who were fighting for the restoration of their lost country.

He is an atrocious fascist thug, man-killer and faithful lackey of US imperialism. He was not long in finding another master after the defeat of Japanese imperialism. He became a special agent for US imperialism and sold the country and the nation right out to his master.

Pak Jung Hi is the very traitor of this sort. No wonder that he never hesitates to commit all sorts of traitorous acts at the dictates of his master.

If he continues to follow the road to treachery to the country and the nation with the backing of foreign forces, history and people will never fail to punish him with an iron hand.

To achieve reunification independently by smashing aggression and interference of US imperialism and splitting manoeuvres of their hirelings—this is the iron-strong will of the Korean people and their inalienable right.

The entire Korean people will intensify an uncompromising struggle against the enemy and in so doing, surely attain the independent reunification of the country.

Kim Dong Ok

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